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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863.

Devoted to the interests of McKean County.

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

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SELECT POETRY.

The New Meeting House.

Oh, yes, we're prospering finely; we've pulled
the old church down,
And built a handsome new one with the tallest
spire in town:
It's finished off as stylish as any church you'll
see,
With organ screen and everything done up in
filigree.

But when we'd got it done, the old parson had
to go;
He was gettin' pretty old, and some thought
rather slow;
So they called a smart young parson; then they
broke up the old choir,
And got some first class singers—the best that
they could hire.
They call this an improvement, and I don't say
but they're right;
But this new-fangled singin' does bother me a
sight!

One starts out with a flourish, then another she
strikes in,
And soon amongst them all they raise a reg'lar
din.
I've always listened sharp, but don't know
what they sung;
If there's any words at all, it's in an unknown
tongue.

Perhaps it's just as well if we don't know what
'tis ab-ut;
Of course they're praisin' the Lord—of that I
hain't a doubt;
I never speak my mind, for they'd only laugh
at me,
To talk of saints in heaven se-ingin' old Dun-
dee!

And when the parson's preachin', I only hear
the sound,
For up among the rafters the words seem wan-
derin' round,
The young folks say his voice is uncommon
loud and clear,
And I'm sure it ain't his fault that I'm gettin'
slow to hear.

The old stock's mostly gone and I'm pretty
much alone,
And I guess they'll all be glad when the last
old fogy's gone.
Ah, well, I s'pose it's time the young folks had
their way;
And I won't quarrel with 'em, for I hain't long
to stay.
I know I've got too old to take to such new
ways,
And I can't help sometimes longin' for the good
old bygone days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Waverley Magazine.

HOW SHE KNEW SHE LOVED HIM.

BY MRS. W. R. SEELEY.

"Will you go with me to the theatre this evening, Lettie?" earnestly asked a young man, addressing a lovely girl.

"I don't see how I can, George. I have a quantity of sewing to do, and I've wasted so much time lately that I cannot afford to be idle any more."

"Cannot the sewing wait this one evening, dear? The play is 'The Two Orphans,' and I have often heard you express a desire to see it. I have secured seats in the most desirable part of the house, thinking you would not refuse me to-night as you have done lately."

"Why, George, you are much mistaken. Only last week—"

"I know!" interrupting her. "We did attend that lecture; but it is the first time we have been out together for a month, although I have asked you repeatedly. Please oblige me this once, Lettie, and I'll not ask you again till that troublesome sewing is completed."

"It is too late to dress," said Lettie, a little pettishly, seeing that her lover was determined to accept no excuse she pleased to offer, in order to cover the true reason for denying his request, namely, a lack of pleasure in his company which had been growing upon her of late.

"There is a full hour before it is time to go," said George, holding his watch before her; "you surely can be ready in that length of time?"

"Please don't tease me any more, George. You know I would go if I could, but"—looking smilingly into his face—"duty before pleasure."

"You never used to talk in that way before Howard Mortimer came," replied George, a troubled look stealing into his face. "I think sometimes you are getting tired of me. What has altered my darling? Has that fellow stolen her heart from me?"

Lettie blushed, but replied in a coaxing manner too witching to be resisted—

"Oh, George, don't be jealous! You know I don't like it." Then suddenly, "Can you guess what these are that I am hemming?"

"They look like napkins," said George, taking one in his hand and examining the pattern, an acorn, just ready to drop from its shell.

"They are; to be useful when we have that nice little home all by ourselves. It is not a great while before spring comes, and I have so much to do; so you see how necessary it is that I should employ every spare moment.

"Well, I'll not urge you any more, Lettie," said her lover, recovering his usual pleasant manner. "Sew away, pet, only don't be so diligent as to spoil those blue eyes." And kissing the dainty lips raised so temptingly to his, he went away, leaving her with her employment and her thoughts.

She settled herself cozily to her work, trying to make herself believe she was wonderfully busy, and striving to be wholly engaged in what she was doing; but her work needed little attention, and ere long her mind was far removed from the snowy linen which had fallen to her lap, and, with her hands folded over it, she fell to thinking.

She made a lovely picture sitting there, this little, dainty Lettie Sterling, with the gas-light falling on the pale gold of her luxuriant, braided hair, and touching tenderly the delicate [illegible] features and liquid blue eyes, [illegible] the [illegible] blue cashmere she wore, and which fitted her slender form perfectly. [illegible] young and so pretty! Is it any wonder the genial fellow to whom she was betrothed loved her better, almost, than his hopes of heaven. And what marvel was it that her widowed mother, whose sole treasure she was, and who strove to enlarge her limited income by renting some of her rooms to lodgers, was slow in yielding her to another, although that other was counted worthy of the trust, and would keep and cherish it as something holy and sacred?

But, as I said before, Lettie fell to thinking. She wondered, as she had often during the few past weeks, if she really loved George Earle. Away back in the early summer, when he had taken her in his arms, calling her his singing-bird, his wife that was to be, she thought earth held no happier maiden than she; but of late she began to fear that she had been mistaken.

This doubt took possession of her with the advent of Mr. Howard Mortimer as one of her mother's lodgers. He occupied the room opposite the one used as a sitting-room, and soon formed the habit of passing his evenings there, alleging as an excuse that being an entire stranger in the city he often felt lonely and home-sick and wanted company. But, if the truth must be told, Lettie's blue eyes and pretty ways were the magnet which attracted him, though almost from the first he knew she was claimed by another. He was so different from George Earle, who had his way to make in the world, and who was only head clerk in a large wholesale and retail establishment, while this travelled, polished gentleman must be wealthy, else why did he wear such a superb diamond ring and cuff buttons, and carry that elegant watch with its heavy chain? Foolish Lettie was quite dazzled by so much splendor, and to-night, sitting there alone, she began to wish that she had never been engaged to George Earle. She was sure that, were she only free, Mr. Mortimer would ask her to marry him: for did he not constantly seek her society? More than once, too, she had seen him gazing at her with unmistakable love in his eyes. Oh, why couldn't she have known six months ago?

A sigh of regret broke from her lips and recalled her wandering thoughts. She started quietly when she found what disloyal thoughts she was cherishing, and resolved to put them aside now and forever, and think only of her lover, so tender and true. Remorse began to stir in her heart, making her wish she had not refused to go with George to the theatre; and she determined to sit up till he returned and tell him so, promising to accompany him when and wherever he liked.

Just as she reached that conclusion the door opened, and her mother entered; Mr. Mortimer soon after joined them. He didn't care about going out, he said, and would read to them if they cared to have him. Listening to the rich tones of his finely modulated voice, every other thought vanished from Lettie's mind, and she forgot the existence of such a person as George Earle.

After reading several interesting sketches of travel and incidents connected with foreign lands, Mr. Mortimer closed his book, and, leaning back in his chair, rehearsed from memory several poems. He was in the midst of that exquisite poem, where the yearning heart-cry of a desolate woman is wailed forth in these words:—

> "I never was worthy of you, Douglas,
> Not half worthy the like of you:"

when the deep tones of the alarm bell pealed out on the air, causing them all to spring to their feet.

"There is a fire!" exclaimed Lettie, running to the window.

The lurid glare of a conflagration lighted the sky and dimmed the rays of the moon. Lettie watched it growing brighter, a strange foreboding tugging at her heart which grew stronger as she gazed.

"I wish I knew where it is," she said, at length, turning to Mr. Mortimer.

"I can ascertain in a few minutes," he replied, leaving the apartment.

He returned almost immediately, his face fearfully pale, and a tremor about his lips.

"Where is Mr. Earle?" he exclaimed.

"He went to the theatre this evening," said Lettie. "Oh, Mr. Mortimer!" clasping her hands, "what is the matter? Where is the fire?"

"May God help you, Miss Lettie!" was the low response. "The Brooklyn theatre is in flames, and it is feared—"

"What?"

"That many have perished in the fire!"

With a cry she sprang to his side and caught his arm. That moment of bitter anguish revealed to her the true state of her feelings. The man to whom she clung dwindled to a mere cipher, while her love for George Earle swept over her in fierce billows. If he were lost, the entire hopes of a lifetime went with him.

"Oh!" she moaned, pitifully, "please go and find him, and bring him back to me, living or dead! Can I ever, ever bear this? Oh, mother, mother, pity me, comfort me!"

Without a word, Mr. Mortimer hastened to do her bidding, while the mother folded her stricken child in her arms.

It seemed ages to those anxious hearts ere he returned. Meanwhile the fire had done its work, and buried in the ruins of falling walls lay hundreds of human beings, who, one short hour before were thrilling with life and sympathy, but were now—where?

"Mamma!" interposed Lettie, at last, raising her white, agonized face from her mother's shoulder, "I shall go mad if I have much longer to wait!"

A moment later, they heard the outer door close and the sound of steps along the hall. The door opened, and Mr. Mortimer entered, accompanied by another, whose face was begrimed by smoke and cinders, and with clothing torn and disfigured. Regardless of everything, Lettie sprang from her mother's arms, and lay sobbing on his bosom.

"My darling, my darling!" she cried. "Thank God for the mercy I deserved so little!"

George Earle bent over her, and whispered, huskily,—

"My little Lettie, was I, then, really loved so well?"

"You don't know how well," was the tearful response. "I didn't know myself until to-night. Oh, George, you will have to forgive a great deal. I was afraid—I thought '—I'll tell you some other time," she continued, blushing, and checking on her lips words which would have revealed to Howard Mortimer what it was best he should not know.

A few evenings later, when Lettie had recovered from the shock her nerves had received, she made full, unreserved confession to her lover, and received in return the story of his escape.

"I am glad you were not with me, darling," he said in conclusion. "The sight of so much horror would have sickened the heart of my singing bird. Had there been two of us, I fear we must both have perished. I barely succeeded in saving myself, and I would never have left my treasure to die alone."

"We could have died together!" whispered Lettie, very softly.

"Living together and for each other would be far more preferable," returned George, pressing tender kisses on the lips of the thankful little penitent at his side.

So that terrible disaster which caused so many aching hearts and desolate hearthstones, brought to Lettie Sterling the choicest blessing of her life, the knowledge of the deep, true love she bore her promised husband; and in the coming autumn, if she lives so long, she will set the seal of wifehood on her plighted troth, and go forth to be the light and blessing of a peaceful fireside.

Trained Dogs.

Only Blanche and Lyda came to my house. They behaved at dinner exactly like common dogs, but when I offered Blanche a piece of cheese, and asked if she knew the word for that substance, her master answered that she could spell it very correctly. I had invited a few friends to meet these learned animals, and when they were assembled in the drawing-room we made the little preparations which M. du Rouil said would be most convenient. A large octagonal library-table was put in the middle of the room with a cloth of one color, and a lamp in the centre. Round this table Madame du Roil laid cards with all the letters of the alphabet, printed in large capitals. There was also a little hand-bell. At a sign from her master, Blanche jumped upon the table and sat in an attitude of expectation. Then M. du Rouil turned to me and said, "I promised you that the dog should spell fromage. Blanche, spell fromage." Blanche immediately set about her work and brought an F, an R, and an O, then she hesitated. "You have only given us three letters, and there are seven in the word." On this, she soon found M, A, G, E, and the word was complete. The next task was a translation. We were invited to write upon a slate any Latin, German, or English word in which the same letter did not occur twice. Some one wrote in German handwriting, the word *Pferd*, and M. du Rouil showed the slate to Blanche. She either read it or pretended to read it, and made a sign that she understood by putting the slate down with her paw. "Now give us the French for that word"; she immediately brought C, and then H, E, V, A, L. "As you are spending the evening at an Englishman's house, Blanche, would you oblige him by translating that word into English?" Without hesitation the dog gave me an H, and with very little hesitation the remaining letters, O, R, S, E.—*Hamerton.*

Where the Money Went.

The Hartford Times says of the collapsed Life Insurance Companies:

There is not the least probability that any of the baker's dozen will ever get a fresh start. Each proved so utterly rotten when daylight was let into it that it could never again get business, even though the Insurance Department gave permission to go ahead. The whole thirteen companies are managed (or manipulated) by respectable men—men of good social standing—who attend fashionable churches, and think it would be a good thing to take the ballot away from the working classes. Not having the figures at hand just now, I can not say exactly how many millions these respectable, religious, suffrage-restriction gentlemen have stolen, or permitted to be stolen, from the confiding policy-holders, who were credulous enough to trust them. But the gross amount is no trifle. The liabilities of the Continental foot up $5,800,000, and the Receiver thinks that if the policy-holders live long enough they may ultimately get 35 cents on the dollar. The liabilities of the Security amount to something over $4,000,000, and it is doubtful if over 20 cents on the dollar will ever be paid. It would not be much out of the way to put down the aggregate stealings, or misappropriations, or whatever they may be called, at $15,000,000. A large part of this sum was unquestionably squandered in loose management, but another large part was certainly spent by the officers in extravagant living.

"He was one of our most energetic trustees," says a village paper in an obituary notice, "and we trustee happy."

An Operator's Joke.

Shortly after the Atlantic cable was pronounced a success, and cablegrams were flying across the waters, a telegraph operator at Denver, Colorado, one morning concluded to perpetrate a practical joke on the operators at Omaha, the point at where all telegrams from East to West were reported. It was the time of the war betwen Italy and France, and the young man prepared the following telegram, and sent it in the usual manner to the Omaha office:

To the Emperor Nopoleon, Garden of the Tuileries, Paris, France.

Governor Gilpin will not accede to the cession of Italy to France. Please let Bohemia alone.

[Signed] GOVERNOR GILPIN,
Or Any Other Man.

He thought, of course, that the operator at Omaha would understand that it was a joke, would receive and read it, then tear it up. But it didn't turn out that way. The Omaha office was a very busy one, and the operator had very little time to decide whether a telegram which passed through his hands was intended as a joke or not, and the man receiving it placed it on the Chicago book, and in due time it was forwarded to Chicago, thence to New York, and from there by cable to the French Emperor. Cablegrams are by far cheaper now than they were in those days. The cost of ten words from Denver to Paris was $157.50 in gold.

Nothing more was heard from the message until the end of the month, the time for squaring accounts, when Billy Woodard, the manager of the Denver office, received the following telegram from the Treasurer at New York:

"Come down with the dust."

For the life of him he didn't know what it meant, and telegraphed back to New York asking for information. He received the following information:

"Your cable of the —— instant, to Napoleon, Paris, France, signed Governor Gilpin, or any other man, amount due $157.50."

This was a stunner and Bill scratched his head again and again, trying to think what it all meant. He knew very well he had never received any such amount for the message, nor was there any record of it having been sent. He questioned the operators about it when one of them remarked: "H—ll wonder if it is that fool thing I sent to Omaha?" Inquiry developed the fact that that was the identical hair-pin which had caused the row, and the young man's face was a study for an artist, when told he would have to pay the modest little sum of $157.50 for the enjoyment he derived from his practical joke. No doubt he considered it extremely practical. An attempt was made to have the cable company remit the amount, but did not succeed, and the result was, the young operator had to "come down with the dust" himself. He paid it, and ever afterward when he sent a cablegram to Omaha he would always inform the receiving operator that it was not a joke.

The whole telegraph correspondence, and that which passed through the mails concerning the matter, was framed, and can be seen at the Omaha office at the present day. Just what remark the Emperor of France made when he received the message has not been recorded in history.

A Mother's Devotion.

The Virginia, Nev., Chronicle, relates the following: "Mrs. L. M. Dettenreinder, a widow lady of sixty-two, living at Virginia City, Nev., learned that her son was lying dangerously ill at Yellowstone Crossing, and at once set out to nurse him. She traveled by rail to Franklin, eighty-five miles north of Ogden, thence by stage without a halt to Virginia, Mon., 400 miles away, and to Bozeman, ninety miles further. The remaining thirty miles of her journey being done by vehicle, the whole trip taking nine days. She nursed her son for a month, and though the Nez Perces were raiding in the vicinity, did not abandon her post. She was one of the first settlers of Nevada, an experienced rifle shot, and acquainted with Indian warfare, and so 'didn't scare worth a cent.' Finding that her son got no better, she resolved, he being unable to stand the fatigue of a railroad journey, to take him home herself, and so bought a wagon, span of horses and tent, and set out for Virginia City. She camped out for six nights, this not including the nights spent where there were houses, the cold being so great on many nights that the streams and pools were covered with ice. Part of the time a young man accompanied them, but during the greater part of the journey the gray haired mother was alone, having to care for the invalid, pitch the tent, attend to the horses and do all the work of driving. Finally she reached home in safety with her precious charge.

Making Coffee.

"What a fuss you women make about making coffee," said one of the boys in blue, "with your eggs and your strainers and your inventions of all kinds of trash. I tell you what it is, we used to have the coffee in the army, something like coffee that was. How did we make it? Why, in the morning, before we got in the saddle for a long day's ride, we'd fill our canteens at the spring or well, and put our coffee right in; then we'd sling it to our belts and let it hang where the sun would shine on it all day, and by the time the order would come to halt at night it would be the best coffee you ever drank. I suppose it was the constant shaking it got that made it so good, but it was good, you bet."

Bermuda Grass—Joint Grass.

Bermuda grass is so called from the island of Bermuda, its native home. It long since was introduced into the Southern States, and rapidly spread over the country, annoying the planters of cotton and cane greatly. While the South was under the dominion of slavery, and cotton and cane growing were the principal agricultural crops, the Bermuda grass was the great pest of the country, as the wild morning-glory is in some sections of this State to orchardists and vegetable growers. Since, however, people from the North have settled in these States, and carried with them a more general agriculture, they have found this same Bermuda grass a blessing rather than a curse. It is one of the very best stock grasses they have, both for pastures and for hay. It has a creeping joint stem under ground, and from this grows up the numerous shoots, not over six to ten inches high, terminated by three or four spreading purple spikes or flowers. The underground stems seem to form a medium between the roots proper and the upright stalks and, being protected, do not die, but in the winter remain in a semi-dormant state, ready to throw up the blades and stalks in the early spring. Every joint of these underground stems or runners and every joint of the runners or creepers that run or creep along the surface of the ground is furnished with a bud from which additional runners or upright stems shoot out, and from these joints also strike down into the soil small fibrous branches or roots. The blade or leaf of this grass resembles in color the leaf or blade of the timothy, but is not so long, and except where it grows on very rich soil and before it has finely formed mats, not so large. It grows best in a loose sandy soil, but will soon root out all other grasses in most any soil—even in those so completely saturated with alkali that salt grass will not do well. It grows vigorously in the dryest soils, and flourishes under water, sending its runners up to the surface as if to get breath and strength, and in this way will live for months covered with water. It may be propagated by seed or by roots. The runners or stems that run under ground and on the surface if broken or cut into pieces and spread over the surface of loose ground and harrowed in and plowed in will grow, each becoming an independent plant and throwing out runners of its own.—*Sac. (Cal.) Union.*

Condensed Apple Culture.

Prof. Beal, of the Michigan Agriculture College, gives the following admirable directions for apple growing: A young tree should be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. Hoed crops will answer in a young orchard; sowed crops will do much harm to young trees. I think it a good plan to keep young trees mulched, and I am not sure but it is the best of all ways to treat large or old trees as long as they live. Mulch prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, keeps the surface mellow, prevents the soil from often freezing and thawing in winter and becoming overheated in summer. Whether or not to cultivate trees which have become well established depends upon circumstances. I have never seen an apple orchard which I thought was injured by too frequent shallow culture, but this may be the case in some places, especially in warm climates or where the soil is deep and very rich. Whether to cultivate or not can be told by the looks of the trees. If the color of the leaves is good and the growth all right, and the trees bear well of fine fruit, they are doing well enough, even if in grass. But if the leaves are pale, the growth of the annual twigs much less than a foot in length on trees set twelve years, and the fruit small and poor, something is the matter, and they are suffering for want of plow, harrow or cultivator, or heavy mulch or coat of manure, or two or more of these combined. The upper twigs of trees set twelve years, ought to grow six to twelve or more inches each year. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture. Look at the sheep, and not at the pasture. As long as the sheep are plump and fat they are all right.

Survival of the Fittest.

The Darwinian doctrine of the survival of the fittest in animal life, in its relation to the perfection of the species, says the Philadelphia Times, is quite as applicable to the vegetable world, as many careful cultivators are aware. The practice of saving the best for seed, if adopted by the farming community generally, would increase the average production to an extent little dreamed of. The usual practice is just the other way. Small potatoes are not only saved for seed, but there are many who will assert that they see a profit in it—an erroneous idea which cannot too soon be corrected. In respect to grain there is less variety of opinion. The following, which comes to us in an exchange, confirms the principle: "A farmer, well known for his care in the selection of his seed, made it a practice to set apart each year a certain portion of his fields for the raising of seed. Upon these seed-plats none but the most select seed was used, and of a given quality. The best cultivation was given without regard to cost, and the product of these seed-plats was used for the general crops; the top or extra grain being carefully sorted each year, to be again sown for future seed. Thus he always had none but the best and most mature seed for sowing, and always obtained an extra price from others, for seed from his fields. But his own selected seed for these seed-plats could not be bought at any price."

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., April 24, 1879.

The *Blaze* cries for blood. Nothing less will satisfy our hot cotemporary.

The Border Claims bill, the twin steal of the Riot bill, has also been defeated by a vote of 58 for and 124 against. The big jobs with millions in them do not seem to fare very well in the present Legislature.

A Legislative committee has been examining charges against the Superintendent of the Warren Insane Asylum, and unanimously report that there is no ground for complaint. The complaint was that he had been misappropriating the funds.

Col. Dunkel, who will assume the position of Secretary of Internal Affairs on the first Monday in May, will retain Mr. Africa as assistant until after the Legislature adjourns, when Hon. Lucius Rogers, of this place, will take the position of Deputy Secretary.

We mentioned the fact in our last issue, as stated to us by a citizen of Bradford whose reliability will hardly be questioned, that there was serious question as to the legality of the tenure of office of two of the members of the Common Council of that city. The *Star*, a recently established evening paper of Bradford, thinks we are unduly exercised, and asserts that so long as the gentlemen make good officers it matters not as to the legality of their position. Probably not—in Bradford, or Louisiana.

The Standard Oil Company is gaining an unenviable notoriety abroad as well as at home. The U. S. Counsels at Antwerp and Bremen have officially called the attention of the State Department to the fact that the great monopoly is flooding the European market with an inferior and dangerous oil. The abuse has been carried so far that the Chambers of Commerce of the leading European cities have been forced to meet in convention and denounce it in the strongest terms. The report states that their complaint is "especially of the different brands of the Standard Company." The danger is that the greed of this monopoly will result in the destruction of the foreign market for American petroleum. Two or three questions occur to our mind: Isn't it about time for the Standard Company to feel the weight of the strong arm of the Government? Or is'nt it one of the prerogatives of a republican form of Government to protect every citizen in all his commercial as well as political rights? If not, what is the good of a republican form of government, any way?

Two bills in reference to the negro exodus were introduced in the House Monday. One was by Mr. Garfield for the issuance of tents, etc., for the homeless immigrants and appropriating $75,000 in their aid. The other was by Mr. Whitthorne and provided for an investigation of the subject.

It is believed that back pensions can be paid as rapidly as the accounts are made up, or at the rate of $1,500,000 per month, unless unexpected appropriations are hereafter made by Congress. After the first of July, the enormous saving created by refunding, and the expected increased revenue, will tell favorably upon our finances.

According to the circular of Dun, Barlow & Co., for the first quarter of 1879, just issued, there were 2,524 failures in the United States for that period, against 3,355 for the corresponding period of 1878, and 2,869 for 1877. The amount of liabilities for the quarter was $43,112,665, against $82,078,826 for the first quarter of 1878, and $54,338,070 for the first quarter of 1877. The business outlook is certainly improving.

Funds are being raised to aid the negroes who flee (via St. Louis) from bondage. Col. R. G. Ingersoll offers a thousand dollars to a fund for their relief.—Senator Zachariah Chandler will find employment for a hundred in Michigan. Gen. Conway is going to St. Louis and farther south to enquire and report on the extent and character of the movement. Mr. Tandy, a colored citizen of St. Louis, has arrived in Washington to ask aid from the Confederate congress for the escaping fugitives. Congress is not likely to do anything in that direction, and if anything is done it must come from voluntary contributions from the people of the northern States.

Apropos to Southern politis a pretty good story is told of the experience of one of the colored voters at a recent election in Mobile. He had been employed by a merchant to take some kerosene oil to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad depot for shipment. He informed the gentleman who employed him that he was going to vote the Democratic ticket—wouldn't think of voting any other. On his return from the depot he was asked for the receipt for the kerosene oil. Putting his hand in his pocket he pulled out a Citizens' ticket. "This isn't the receipt," exclaimed the merchant. "Bless de Lord," was the response, "I done gone an' voted de kerosene oil ticket."

According to the records of the House, the number of Southern war claims amounts to 75,000. By this showing we are led to believe that during the rebellion there must have been very many loyal people there; and yet during the war, the great claim of the South, before the world, consisted in fact, that every white man, woman and child in the Southern States was openly and defiantly in favor of secession. The only loyal people in the South, outside the Northern armies which invaded the rebellious States, were colored. These had no property to lose, so that where do these 75,000 people come from who have claims against the Government, as loyal white Southerners, for losses sustained by the war? Where do they come from? This is a question which must be answered before a dollar is paid.

CANDIDATES IN 1880.

Result of a Careful Canvass of the Whole Country—Grant's Renomination Certain—Tilden's Probable.

From the New York Times, April 10.

It is with no purpose of antedating political excitement, of which we shall have more than enough a year hence, that the *Times* presents to-day the results of a tolerably comprehensive canvass of every State in the Union on the subject of Presidential preferences. Nor is it in order to recommend the claims of any individual candidate that we have taken so much pains to elicit the opinions of all classes and conditions of men regarding the outlook for 1880. Of all the Democratic aspirants for the Presidential chair, probably the worst in character, in record, and in surroundings is the man whom the necessities and the preference of his party alike designate as the nominee of the National Convention of next year. Had the *Times* to suggest the Republican nominee for 1880, the man whom the vast majority of its correspondents favor would certainly be neither its first nor its second choice.—But, whatever be our opinion, as to the expediency of Presidential speculation at the present time, we must recognize the fact that it is unusually active, and whatever our views about the wisdom of the choice of the two great political parties, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has, virtually, been made.

The long array of opinions to which more than a third of our space is devoted to-day cannot be read even superficially, without provoking surprise as to the substantial unity of its spirit and tenor. Our correspondents are not confined to the ranks of journalists or politicians; they embrace merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, artisans, and men of leisure. They include members of both political parties, and in many cases their political leanings are unknown to us. They represent every State in the Union, and their opinions have been given with all the freedom which belongs to statements whose authorship was not, unless by special permission, to be confided to the public. Briefly stated, the result of inquiries is that Gen. Grant is the candidate favored by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that Mr. Tilden is the deliberate choice of a majority of the Democratic party sufficient to secure his nomination, while he would be more or less reluctantly accepted by the remainder of that party.

The cry for Grant in the Republican party does not come merely from office-holders, past, present, or prospective, though that class is substantially a unit in his favor, and though many of the most prominent supporters of President Hayes seem to be preparing for the return of Mr. Hayes's predecessors. It is emphatically a popular cry—one that may grow more audible and emphatic under the prompting of political managers, but one which they have had much less than usual share in creating. Men who don't like Gran't admit that he is the strongest candidate available; men who dread a repetition of the scandals of his Administration concede that were a Republican convention held to-morrow he would be its unanimous choice. As to the causes of this feeling—so irresistible and so spontaneous—one correspondent says, "the man who conquered treason in the field is best able to cope with it in the Capitol;" another says, he is "the only man of whom the unrepentent rebels have a wholesome fear;" and a third adds, "the negroes would dare to vote the Grant ticket, and they would no other." All of which are merely different methods of stating the opinion which pervades the entire correspondence, namely, that the arrogance of the Southern Democrats in Congress has forced the candidacy of Grant. The people want "not a Government of force," as a Massachusetts authority puts it, but "a Government of strength." From the weakness of Hayes to the Communistic vote in Chicago, the other day, there is a mass of popular reasons why the conqueror of Lee should, for a third time, be the nominee of a Republican National Convention. * * * Democratic opinion is by no means so unanimously fixed on Tilden as Republican opinion is on Grant. But, while the South has a preponderating preference for Thurman, and while Hendricks, Bayard, and Hancock have all a tangible following, there is an undercurrent of conviction that nothing but death or absolute debility can unloose the hold of the statesman of Gramercy Park upon the Presidential nomination of his party. That fact is neither new nor strange, and except for its bearing upon the statement that "Grant is the only man to beat Tilden," is mainly of interest to discontented Democrats. To members of both parties, whether they like the conclusions of our informants or not, we can cordially recommend a careful perusal of the voluminous correspondence which we publish to day.

Of all the industrial pursuits followed by men anywhere, it is doubtful whether any other is so destructive of human life in proportion to the numbers engaged in it as the ocean fisheries. Danger in many known forms is ever present, while a thousand new and unexpected ones are continually making themselves felt. While all seasons present dangers, there are now and then some that prove unusually destructive, for storms, excessive cold or other causes. Two years ago a considerable portion of our Pacific whaling fleet was caught by early ice in those waters and lost. The loss of life is always very great among the fleets that visit the cod fisheries on the banks of New Foundland, but it has seldom been so serious as during the past four months. There have been storms on the coast of Labrador of unusual severity during the past winter and spring and the results are just becoming known.—Since the fifteenth day of December last no less than 191 men belonging to the town of Gloucester, Mass., alone were lost. These left widows and 166 children. Although that is the town that is more largely engaged in the fisheries than any other, the above loss represents only part of the total incurred by the New England States during the present season, but give us an idea of what the total must be. This loss seems almost incredible, but the details leave no room for doubt. No wonder that the fishing ports of the Eastern States are clothed in mourning, and that the distress is greater than was ever known before.

Death of Gen. John A. Dix.

The telegraph announces the death of Gen. John A. Dix, in New York, on Tuesday of this week. He was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, on July 24, 1798. In 1812 he entered the army of the United States as lieutenant of infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the artillery and became captain. In 1828 he resigned his commission, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered actively into politics as a member of the Democratic party. In 1842 he was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1845 was made Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Silas Wright. In 1853 he was appointed assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and in 1859 postmaster. In December, 1860, Mr. Dix was appointed to serve in the place of Mr. Howell Cobb, President Buchanan's secretary. He served under the administration of President Lincoln, and took a decided ground in favor of the Union and has always been ranked as one of the strongest adherents of the Republican party. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Major General of the New York National Guard. On May 16, 1861, he was commissioned Major General of the United States volunteers, and subsequently received the same rank in the regular army and had charge of the department of Maryland in 1862, from whence he was transferred to Fortress Monroe, with the command of the seventh army corps. During the riots in New York he was the military commandant of that department. He was appointed minister to Paris in 1866. He was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of the State in 1872, and elected by 50,000 majority. He was nominated in 1874 and defeated by Mr. Tilden. This ended his political career. A celebrated and energetic expression of his, which obtained in the exciting times of the war a great popularity, was, "Whoever attempts to pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot." General Dix for some time conducted the *Northern Light*, a literary journal published at Albany, and was for many years one of the regents of the University of the State of New York, a position which he resigned in 1878. Besides occasional contributions to publications and a translation of the *Dies Ira*, he has published "Resources of the City of New York, 1827;" "A Winter in Maderia, 1857;" A Summer in Spain and Florence, 1855," and two volumes of speeches in 1864. He has of late years taken great interest in the welfare of Trinity parish.

Can't Hold up its Head on Financial Questions.

New York Herald (Ind.)

Mr. Sherman deserves no small share of credit for the brilliant success of resumption. He is not only the author of the Resumption act, which was so industriously denounced as "Sherman's sham," but it was reserved for him to put the law in execution with a success which has silenced the cavilers who predicted the ignominious failure of the experiment. The Democratic party in particular must suffer in public estimation by the utter falsification of its prophecies. In its last national platform it denounced the Resumption act as a "hindrance to resumption" which ought to be repealed, and immediately thereafter the Democrats of the House passed a repealing act through that body. The Democratic party has reason for regret and shame over the action by which its leaders put themselves on record as false prophets and ill judges of finance. Instructed by the event and by achieved results, the country must conclude that the Democratic party has justly forfeited its confidence on questions relating to the currency. Since the first of January the paper currency of the country has been redeemable in coin and consequently at par, which is so triumphant a refutation of the Democratic platform and predictions that it is difficult to see how that party can hold up its head on financial questions.

Tramp Legislation.

The bill to punish tramps and repress vagrancy in this State, which passed the House recently, provides that any person going about from place to place begging, shall be deemed a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to solitary confinement at labor, or in the county jail or work-house, for not less than six months nor over eighteen; provided, that if he can prove that he does not make a practice of going around begging he shall be discharged; also, that any tramp who shall enter a dwelling house against the will of the occupant, or kindle a fire in the highway or on the land of another, or be found carrying any dangerous weapon, or do or threaten any injury not amounting to a felony, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for not over two years.

The passage of the bill in the House by a vote of 128 yeas to 50 nays would indicate a certainty of its passage in the Senate when it comes before that body.

The Biggest Scheme Yet.

Representative Delamatyr, Saturday, filed a petition embracing a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare ten hundred million dollars of greenback currency, from which he is to make loans to certain companies incorporated by State authority, for works of internal improvement. Said corporations are to file bonds for these loans. The bonds are to run fifty years, bearing interest for five years, but after five years bearing three per cent. Among the corporations and amounts mentioned are the Oswego Canal Company, $25,000,000; Niagara Ship Canal Company, $14,000,000. Other corporations are the Southern and Western canal companies, and the amounts to be loaned to each vary from five to sixty millions.

After the 1,385 bills had been introduced in the House Monday a member offered another for the relief of all persons who had not been provided for by bills already introduced.

Last Fall the Democrats and Greenbackers of Michigan had 25,000 more votes than the Republicans. In the late Spring elections the Republicans beat the same coalition about 4,000. That will do for the first year. We shall do a good deal better next year.

The Genesee Valley Railroad.

From the Rochester Democrat.

We understand, upon good authority, that the various parties interested in obtaining railroad communication between Rochester and the Southern Tier through the Genesee Valley, have harmonized their differences and agreed upon a bill, which has been approved unanimously by the canal committee of the Assembly, and was to have been reported last evening. The bill will embrace four propositions:

1st: The right of way along the line of the disused Genesee Valley canal will be granted to any company which will furnish bonds, in the sum of $600,000, to build a road the entire distance from Rochester to Portville. Such a company will have a preference of three months to perfect their organization and furnish their bonds. In default of a valid acceptance of this offer the following propositions are made by the bill:

Second—The State shall grant a charter to any company to build a road along the line of the canal, from Portville to Cuba, which will give bonds in the sum of $100,000 for its completion.

Third—A like charter, with bonds for completion in the sum of $300,000, will be granted to any company which will build a road from Cuba to Mt. Morris.

Fourth—A like charter, with bonds for completion in the sum of $300,000, will be granted to any company which will build a road from Mt. Morris to Rochester.

The bill, as thus outlined, seems eminently just towards all sections concerned. It gives the friends of the long line abundant opportunity to obtain subscriptions and to fully test the feeling of the people concerning their plan.—With hearty and united efforts by them, there is no good reason why the communities west of the Genesee river, who are now without railway communication with this city, their natural market, should not be brought to our doors. The scheme is feasible, and it depends upon those who are chiefly interested whether or not it shall be realized. We have no hesitation in saying that its consummation will be warmly greeted by our citizens, and it is not to be doubted that material aid to that end will not be wanting here.

In default, however, of this desirable result, the option is left with other parties to supply the missing link in the chain of railway communication between this city and Portville, the terminus of the Genesee Valley canal. Under this inspiration, it is more than probable that a road would be at once constructed from Cuba to Mt. Morris, and that the other connecting roads would not long remain unbuilt. Fairness towards all parties demands that the preference should be given to the friends of the whole line who propose to change the water line to a railway for the whole distance, but it is also fair that if this cannot be accomplished, the friends of the shorter lines, and particularly those who desire to supply the missing link, should not be debarred of the franchise, which the State can so easily and profitably bestow upon them.

It is evident, from the earnestness with which the best business men of the territory concerned have taken hold of this Genesee Valley Railway, that this new enterprise depends only upon the favorable action of the Legislature to make it an accomplished fact. We are assured that capitalists stand ready to invest, if the consent of the Legislature is obtained. This, after the report of the committee, should not be doubtful. The advantages to a large territory and to this city are manifest. The canal can be put to no better use. The road, either in whole or in part, can be built very cheaply, and must be remunerative to those who engage in it. With the cordial assent of all parties concerned, and with the approval of the committe, we hope to see the bill become a law immediately. Public sentiment throughout this section is already cordially united in support of the bill. Its passage will be as wise as expedient. Let there be no delay in acceding to the wishes of the people of the Genesee Valley.

Ghosts.

Not Col. Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real *human* ghosts. Ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are now simply the "ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them, and inquire the cause of all this change, they repeat the old, old story, "a cold," "neglected cough," "catarrh," overwork," or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint," and "constipation," with unsuccessful physicians and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" *in all stages*. For if the lungs be half wasted away, or there be a cancerous complication, no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequaled pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures the most aggravated cough, or cold, and in its early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all irregularities of the stomach and liver, it readily cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers, "bunches" or tumors. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, after eminent physicians had failed.—For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, near Duke Center, in October last, two cows. One is red with short horns, and 8 years old. The other is light red with white spot in face, broad horns, and 10 years old. They both have calves, one and four weeks old. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. Otherwise they will be disposed of in accordance with the law governing estrays.

15-4w A. A. GILLASPIE.

New Stage Line.

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 8th, 1879, the undersigned will run a stage for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from FARMERS VALLEY TO BROWNSBURG.

Good conveyance and reasonable charges.

21tf A. R. TUBBS, Prop'r.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-22 y1

Dissolution.

The late firm of Johns & Hogg was dissolved on the 4th day of March, inst., by mutual consent. Wm. M. Hogg will continue the business at the same office, 89 Main street, Bradford, Pa.

H. C. JOHNS,
WILLIAM HOGG.

11-6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM.

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by The Weyburn Medicine Co. P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann St., N. Y. 16-11 6m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
all-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
v1n11 6m

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address DR. FABER & CO., J. 29 Ann St., N. Y.
v1n11-6m

VEGETINE

FOR

DROPSY.

I never shall

Forget the first Dose.

PROVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 10 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for Dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day; I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles, I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some ten bottles, I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by using Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say it has cured an aunt of my wife's of Neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for Canker Humor. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is eighty years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I can not be too thankful for the use of it. I am, very gratefully,

Yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

All Diseases of the Blood.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

I owe my Health

TO YOUR VALUABLE

Vegetine.

Newport, Ky., Apr. 26, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir,—Having suffered from a breaking out of Cankerous Sores for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and having used every thing I could think of, and nothing helped me until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine, which Mr. Miller, the apothecary, recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is, that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.

Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the Vegetine should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE

Cured me when the

DOCTORS FAILED.

Cincinnati, O., Apr. 10, 1877.

Dr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir,—I was seriously troubled with Kidney Complaint for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used some Vegetine for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so.

Yours truly, ERNEST DURIGAN,
Residence, 221 Race Street;
Place of business, 28 Canal Ave.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J L Guiteau & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Office 283 Main St.—2d Door on Balcony.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING

15-20 y1

IMPORTANT.

The Meriden Purchasing Co., West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of

Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors,

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing Co.,
West Meriden, Conn.
v15n6 tf

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. N. Matthews } Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren
Wm. P. Northrup } The last ten years with Henry Chandler
15-20 1y

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Companys' Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

HAIR DRESSING

By Mrs. Jane Lucas. Any thing in this line will be promptly and carefully attended to.

HAIR JEWELRY,

Miss Sibil Lucas, during her absence, has been instructed by a first-class hair-jeweler of Cortland, N. Y., and is now prepared to make ladies' and gents' hair chains, necklaces, &c. 17-3m.

Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the Silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and proof against COLD and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cts. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.

Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.

D. W. JOHNSON,

223 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

16-6-1mo.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

Mechanic St., Smethport Pa

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBERS,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,
and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

S. J. Gifford, } GIFFORD & WOLTERS.
C. H. Wolters. } v15 n8

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $5,00, and for each additional branch $1,00 extra.

B. L. KNAPP,
15-20-tf Sec'y of Board.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v15 tf J. McNULTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an Elegant Line of

SPRING GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

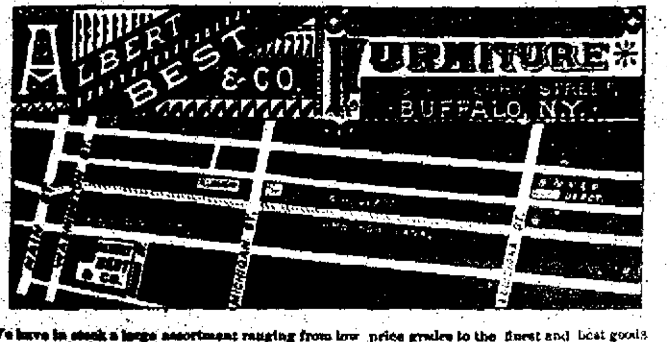
THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT



We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low price grades to the finest and best goods manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.

Our Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the depots—as shown by the above cut. 15-44

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

Is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulatory systems. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up, thus curing disease and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.

Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.

Walker & Badger Mfg. Co., Prop'rs,

40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE

For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
515-4 y1

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
C. N. TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 114-24 y1

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., April 24, 1879.

Lodge Directory.
A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
H. T. SAWYER, W. M.
E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. R. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Wilton, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.
DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John R. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Dover.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Ambrose, J. E. B White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—O. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess S. J. Gifford.
Ass't Burgess.—H. S. Sartwell.
Council.—L. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sasse, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. D. Hamlin, R. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, M. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—G M Smith F Ford
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, A. B. Armstrong.
Poormasters.—R. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin,
Judge of Election.—S. Pattison.
Inspectors.—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.
H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a speciality of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.
CALL AND SEE HIM.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v18-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf

—Timothy and clover seed at W. D. Gallup's.

—W. D. Gallup has just received a large stock of boots and shoes.

—The murderer, Uzza Robbins, was hanged on the 30th day of August, 1850.

—Gifford & Wolters mill is running to its fullest capacity to supply the demand for lumber on Cole creek.

—The bank recently established at Eldred could not be made to pay sufficiently and has been discontinued.

—Brother Hughes, of the *Reporter*, under the care and guidance of F. H. Arnold, called upon us yesterday.

—It is estimated that 500 barrels of oil goes to waste daily in the Rixford district for want of sufficient tankage.

—Gould was the winner in the Eldred editorial pedestrian contest. Like all others who have gained sudden notoriety, we expect our friend A. D. will now take to the lecture field,

—The County Treasurer is "going for" the delinquent tax collectors. There are several such, and the gentlemen whose names are on certain bail bonds would do well to look into the matter.

—Judge Williams was detained in town over Sunday, and was one of the listeners to Rev. Wagoner at the morning service. He expressed himself as very well pleased with the discourse.

—The street railway between Bradford and Tarport seems to be a settled fact. A charter has been applied for and work will be commenced as soon as received. It is hoped that the cars will be running by the middle of June.

—A death has occurred in the jail. One of the inmates was released by the hands of the grim monster, whose mandate regards neither judges, courts, juries or sheriffs. The imprisoned spirit of the poor captive burst the prison bars, and has flown we hope to a better and happier clime. That is to say, a monkey belonging to one of the prisoners died on Tuesday. Coroner Blair was in town at the time, but whether he "sat on the body" or let it be buried unwept, unhonored, unsung and uninquested we have not learned.

—Mr. Hamer, proprietor of the Bennett House, has let the contract to Messrs. Knapp and Kidder of putting a mansard roof on his hotel. It will be a great improvement in the appearance of the house and give more room for its rapidly increasing patronage.

—Three new wells are talked of in the vicinity of this borough, two of which are certain to be put down. Of the latter one it is to be located on the Wilcox farm west of the Haskill well, and the other, as we are informed, near the old watering-trough on the Alton road, about two miles west of the borough.

—If one-half that we read in the Bradford *Blaze* concerning the *Era* and *Derrick* is true, what a wonder it is that the producers and their friends do not withdraw all their patronage from those sheets. We are forced to one of two conclusions; either the *Blaze* lies or the oil-men have no sense, sand or backbone. Which is it?

—The question of the compensation to be allowed for the boarding and care of prisoners in the jail has been settled by an amicable agreement between the Sheriff and Commissioners. The sum agreed upon for board, washing and care of prisoners and jail is $2,75 per week for each prisoner.

—The times are hard and a first-class merchant tailor will charge you nearly as much for a good suit as he did during the time of high war prices. Therefore make your old suit wear another season by having it renovated and cleaned at McNulty's tailor shop, next door to Wright's Hotel. He will make an old suit look as good as new.

—Charles Ecob, the defaulting tax collector of Kendall borough is still a fugitive. His defalcation in County and State taxes amount to about $1700, for which his bail is held responsible. Thus far there has been found a deficiency of about $500 in the school funds. The loss to the borough funds is not yet known, but whatever it is will be a total loss as the borough had no bondsmen.

—One day last week G. S. Getchell, Superintendent of the B. N. Y. & P. R., and J. D. Yeomans, an old railroad man, walked over from Summit City to Cole Creek taking in the situation, and their visit has given rise to the hope that their intention is to build a branch road from some point on the K. & E. R. R. to Cole Creek with Smethport as the terminus.—*Era.*

—We would ask especial attention from farmers and owners of horses to the advertisement of Ira S. Gleason in another column. Mr. Gleason's harness shop is one of the old established institutions of the borough and all who have had dealings with him know that his word can be relied upon and that he would not advertise what he could not perform. It is folly to spend your money away from home when you can do just as well and generally better at home. Before investing in any description of harness call at Gleason's shop and see what he has to say, and what he says he will or can do will be done.

—A neat and convenient clothes bar is always appreciated by a tidy housekeeper. There are many devices of this kind, but we have never seen one that struck our fancy more forcibly than a very simple and convenient arrangement manufactured and sold by J. G. Strong at his sash and blind factory near the covered bridge. He will place some of them on exhibition at J. C. Hamlin's hardware store, and they only need to be seen to be appreciated. They will be sold at the low price of one dollar. Mr. Strong is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of mouldings at his mill in a first-class workmanlike manner.

Township Accounts.

Township officers are hereby notified that the publication of Auditors settlements and financial statements will hereafter be charged at regular rates uniform with other legal advertising.

Church Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the congregation of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church of this place, held on Monday evening, the 21st inst., the following named were duly elected Vestrymen for the ensuing year:

Vestrymen—W. D. Gallup, Dr. H. L. McCoy, H. Hamlin.

Wardens—Dr. W. Y. McCoy, J. C. Backus.

W. D. Gallup was chosen as Secretary and Dr. H. L. McCoy as Treasurer.

A New Dodge.

A clever rascal has been playing a new dodge on the farmers in some of the western counties of this state. He pays each farmer a dollar for chickens, writing them a receipt with a lead pencil, the point of which would invariably break off just before reaching the signature. Then he would produce a fountain pen from his pocket and have the farmer sign it in ink. Soon after he erased all the pencil writing, and wrote promissory notes for $100 and $150, and sold $600 of such notes to a bank.

New Narrow Gauge.

There is unquestionably no reason to doubt that before many months there will be built a new narrow gauge railroad from some point on the Kendall & Eldred road down Cole creek to Smethport. The project is being vigorously discussed and already a preliminary and satisfactory survey of the route to be traversed has been made. There are, we understand, two routes under discussion. One direct from Summit City to Smethport, and the other to connect with the McKean & Buffalo at or near Farmers Valley, to be continued by laying a third rail over the latter road to Smethport and up to the Buffalo Coal Company's mine at Clermont. In the latter case a Y or extension would be laid from the McK. & B. depot to the centre of the borough, which would ultimately be extended to connect with the proposed Kane, Kenzua & Alton road. By the building of this road together with the K. K. & A. the chain of railroads within the county would be complete. We would all be neighbors, and the heretofore natural obstructions to frequent intercourse between our citizens and rapid transit will have been surmounted.—There should be, and we believe is, no doubt about the speedy building of the road over some route from the K. & E. road to Smethport, and we hope to be able in our next issue to speak more definitely and positively of the project.

Quarterly Meeting.

The third Quarterly Meeting will be held in the M. E. Church next Sabbath. Preaching in the morning by the pastor. Subject: "Growth and Food." Love Feast immediately following the sermon. Preaching in the evening by Rev. L. A. Stevens, P. E. The Lord's Supper will follow immediately after the sermon.

The public are one and all cordially invited to attend.

The Alarm Clock.

A certain young man in Oil City wished to be called from his slumbers at an early hour, the other morning, and at night requested a friend, who usually rises at an early hour, to call him. But the friend concluded he didn't want to get up so early, so he took a strong-lunged alarm clock and planted it on the floor, under the bed of the would be early riser. The young man retired rather late and slept soundly until he was awakened by something that sounded very much like the explosion of a steam boiler. The first stroke of the alarm hammer caused the young man to bound to his feet, the second caused him to jump over the footboard, the third knocked him down and with the fourth he commenced yelling "fire!" "fire!" most lustily. But the clock attended strictly to business and continued the pounding. The young man says the thing came from under the bed, dressed him, and then led him into the dining room by the hair of the head before it let up.

Base Ball Notes.

The salaries of the Buffalo team amount to about $300 a week. The directors and stockholders have decided not to advance money to players hereafter for practicing during the winter, as was done in the case of Galvin, Clapp and McGonigle this year.

The following are the total numbers of miles to be traveled by the different clubs in the League this season: Bostons, 5,400; Providence club, 5,000; Troy club, 5,700; Syracuse club, 4,000; Cleveland club, 5,100; Buffalos, 4,700; Cincinnatis, 6,700; Chicagos, 6,700.

The National association season will open for championship games on April 19, and close October 18. The first game will be between the Holyokes and Nationals, of Washington. Each club will play sixty-four championship games during the season. The following is the number of games to be played each month: April, 17; May, 62; June, 61; July, 50; August, 48; September, 41; October, 9; total, 288. The League clubs will play 336 games.

The Boston club's salary list is as follows: Bond, $2,200; Snyder, $1,500; Burdock, $1,800; Jones $1,500; Sutton, $1,500; Morrill, $1,200; O'Rourke, $1,200; Hawes, $800; Foley, $800, and Houck, $600; total, $13,100.

The Cincinnati club's field is one of the largest and best in the country. There is a seating capacity for 5,500 persons.

The K. K. & A. Railroad.

A correspondent of the *Lerick* has the following to say about the proposed new road:

The Kane, Kinzua & Alton Railroad is the very latest and the most vigorous infant scheme of them all. On the second of January a charter was received granting the company the usual privileges afforded to railroads. Capital stock to the amount of $3,000 per mile is subscribed and a large per centage paid in. The company is fully organized and is prepared to begin the work as soon as they wish to. Marcus Hulings is President and his son W. J. Secretary and Treasurer, but the remainder of the gentlemen composing the company are not yet made public. The proposed road will be twenty-two miles in length, running through the vast Hulings property at Kinzua with one terminus at Kane, and strikes the Bradford branch of the Erie railroad near Alton. A thorough survey by a complete corps of engineers has proved the route to be thoroughly feasible, and should future tests in the Kinzua region show a prolific belt, there is but little doubt that the Kane, Kinzua & Alton Railroad will become a fixed fact, and indefinitely extend the southern boundary of the northern field. Mr. Hulings' success in pushing through the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad is a sufficient guarantee of a vigorous prosecution of the work if it is ever begun. Further developments will be awaited with great interest by all classes, as the road may assist indirectly in solving the problem of direct transit between the northern and southern fields.

Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Convention.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Penn'a State Sabbath School Association will be held in the second Presbyterian church in Altoona, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 3d, 4th, and 5th.—The exercises will open Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with a grand union children's meeting, addressed by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, and will close on Thursday night, at 10 o'clock.

The programme will be practical, and the topics will be opened by the ablest Sunday school men in the State, after which they will be given the convention for general discussion.

The music will be under the direction of Prof. J. H. Leslie, with H. L. Dale, of Altoona, as organist.

The usual reduction of rates will be had on all leading railroads in the State, for information of which report your name to B. F. Custer, Esq., of Altoona, chairman of committee on transportation.

This will be a mass convention, and all Sunday schools and Sunday school organizations throughout the State, whether of a denominational or undenominational character, are entitled to representation. For all duly accredited delegates entertainment will be provided if their names are reported to Rev. S. W. Duffield, of Altoona, on or before May 31st. All contemplating attending the convention should arrange to be present at the children's meeting and remain until the close of the convention. It is hoped that the convention will be large and enthusiastic and that every one will feel an individual responsibility for its success. Pastors and superintendents will please read this call to their respective schools and congregations. For copy of programme and any further or special information, address

ED. S. WAGONER,
State Secretary, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Story of Robbins, the only Murderer who ever Suffered the Penalty of the Law in McKean County—The "Era's" Story Corrected and Amended.

Apropos of the probable fate of Tracy, the Bradford *Era*, with commendable enterprise, published a few days ago an attempt at a correct history of the crime and fate of Robbins, who was executed for murder at this place nearly thirty years ago. We give below the *Era* story in full, after which we take the liberty of making such corrections as the truth of local history demands, stripped of all sensation or romance. Following is the erratic and in many respects erroneous tale of the *Era*:

With the doom of death hanging over the head of Andy Tracy, convicted of the murder of Mary Reilly, and, in the event of the failure of the Executive to commute the sentence of the court to imprisonment for life, his suffering the extreme penalty of human law, an account of a previous execution in this county will be opportune and doubtless interesting. Since the organization of McKean county, seventy-five years ago, there has been but one person compelled to atone for his crime on the gallows. It was eminently a murder most foul, and occurred twenty-nine years ago. The culprit who was sent before his Creator with the blood of a fellow-creature staining his soul was one Timothy Robbins. At the time the crime was committed, Robbins resided at a point four miles east of Smethport known to the old settlers as Farmers' Valley. He was a farmer on a small scale, and, during rainy days and odd hours, employed himself as a blacksmith. In those days the persons residing in the vicinity were few and a smithery was not a very lucrative institution, especially when located at a cross-roads in the woods that were to be found in that portion of McKean thirty years ago. It was the custom when a person came along and wished to have a horse shod, his wagon repaired or an odd job done to call the smith from the field. In a short time he would blow the smouldering embers into a bright fire and start his patron on his way. Robbins was a coarse, stalwart individual, well adapted to backwoods life. He lived near the shop with his family, which consisted of his wife and a stepdaughter. The woman was the second that he had led to the hymenial altar and she brought with her the girl spoken of. In course of time the love which he avowed he possessed for the woman left his breast. His stepdaughter grew to be a spanking young spinster. Knowing, as she did when attaining the age of reason, that she was not the offspring of the man she was taught during her earlier years to call and regard as her father, she often showed reluctance in doing as directed, and conducted herself in what Robbins believed to be somewhat supercilious. By times the old man was harsh, and treated the young woman cruelly. Naturally enough the mother would interfere when the man maltreated her daughter. This resulted in an alienation of the affections and obligations that should be held sacred between man and wife. He acquired a strong antipathy for the spinster, and hate supplanted love for his spouse. As these passions took root he conceived the crime which cost him his life. One day, in the latter part of June, green peas formed a portion of the repast. The dish was a rare one so early in the season, and Robbins knew that the succulent food would be eaten by the female members of the household with a gusto. For the execution of his premeditated design on their lives, he had procured a quantity of arsenic. As the savory dish steamed on the table, both ladies happened to be out of the room. In the twinkling of an eye, the opportunity to consummate his murderous purpose flashed across his mind. He quickly sprinkled a goodly quantity of the poison in the dish, and pretended that before he could proceed with his meal he must needs return to the smithery, remarking that in the meantime the two could go on with the meal. His wife ate heartily of the poisoned peas. The young woman also ate some, but by the peculiar taste of the tempting food shrewdly suspected all was not right and promptly desisted. Both the women shortly after became violently ill. After a short but agonizing sickness Mrs. Robbins died.—The young woman lingered and suffered and by medical treatment finally recovered. The fact of the women having been poisoned was quite clear. Her symptoms before death, the poison apparent with the contents of her stomach retched up, and the discolored condition of the corpse all pointed plainly to the cause of her death. Neighbors knowing the relations that existed in the Robbins family circle, the fact of his having threatened violence to the ladies and his purchase of poison sometime previously, formed a chain of evidence that warranted the prompt arrest of Timothy Robbins on a charge of murder. He was imprisoned in the county jail to await trial. Pending his trial, public sentiment grew bitter against him and circumstance after circumstance and fact following fact, made the case a strong one and all conspired to prove him guilty. President Judge Williston occupied the bench during the trial, which was an uneventful one. His guilt was easily established and conclusively proven. Of the many curious spectators who attended the sittings of court, it was a singular fact that none were in sympathy with the prisoner. An interval of a twelvemonth passed between the time of the commission of the crime, Robbins' conviction, sentence and time for his execution appointed by the executive. He was hanged in June of the next year after the murder. On the day of his execution the sky was cloudless, the air pleasant and redolent with the perfume of wild flowers. The date of the eventful day had become well known and people gathered early and in throngs at the county town. The spectators present were not confined to the county in which the crime was committed, but curious persons from adjoining counties were in attendance. There was no yard connected with the jail and an improvised one of rough boards was constructed. But above the jail yard fence the gallows could be seen by the gathered crowd. During his year's imprisonment, Robbins, who was aged about sixty years, had grown quite obese. On the scaffold, before being sent to his doom, he expressed no regret for having committed the deed. One of his characteristics, from the time of his arrest until the execution, was his remarkable self-possession and stolidity. The Sheriff, Ezra Bard, had the ropes which sprang the fatal trap, drawn off from the scaffold some distance, over a heavy block. At the proper time, with a keen edged hatchet, he cut the rope that held the trap, and the life-cord was also severed with little struggle. Poor Bard, the Sheriff, was a delicate man with a nature all averse to such horrifying work as thrusting a human being into eternity, even if stern duty imposed and justice sanctioned the deed. He sustained a shock to his nervous system from which he never recovered. By day he was listless, taciturn and melancholy, and through the long, wakeful hours of night he imagined the etherial form of the culprit was before him, charging his ignominious death to his account. Bard lingered less than six months after the execution, and also entered the land of spirits.

At the time of the hanging of Timothy Robbins, there was a young man learning the trade of joiner in a shop in Smethport. He was accredited with being an ingenious, shrewd and intelligent young fellow of studious habits. One of the studies that engaged his attention to the absorption of almost all else, and which he conned through the day while working at the bench and pored over with the midnight oil, was the [illegible] [illegible]. In the [illegible] of the head, he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] points of man's earthly future as palpable as if on a printed page. He yearned for a human skull to set him in pursuing his studies and investigations. He formed the bold determination of exhuming the remains of Robbins the night after the execution, which he put into effect. In the quiet watches of the night he went to the grave, dug the earth from the coffin and removed the lid. He raised the corpse to a sitting posture and with a sharp instrument cut off the head. He then replaced the headless trunk, coffin-lid, and returned the earth. This accomplished he returned to the workshop with his bloody and ghastly treasure. The young grave-robber took an old barrel, placed the head therein, filled the barrel with shavings for concealment and secreted the whole under his workbench. Next day it was discovered that the grave had been tampered with.—Some of the leading citizens of the town had the grave reopened and were astounded to find the head of the corpse gone. Careful investigation was made, and by the aid of drippings of blood here and there, and an intimation carelessly dropped by the young phrenologist of his intention of such a deed, suspicion was directed towards him. The young man having learned that a search would be made of the shop, quickly and quietly left the town. Robbins' gaping head was found in the shavings and reinterred. The young man remained away from Smethport for several years until his bold proceeding in the cause of science was pretty well covered over by oblivion. He then returned and it is declared repossessed himself of Timothy Robbins' skull. Subsequently he delivered lectures on phrenology, illustrating many of his remarks with a human skull which he carried with him constantly. Among other places favored by him with his lectures was the then village of Bradford. Such is a brief history of the first and only execution that has ever taken place in this county.

When the above account appeared upon our streets its manifold absurdities occasioned very visible smiles among the older citizens who remembered the circumstances of the Robbins affair, and we were at once requested to call attention to them and tell the true story. First and foremost, it was not Timothy Robbins, of Farmers Valley, who poisoned his wife and dangled at a rope's end.—Timothy Robbins, of Farmers Valley died but a few years ago. He was one of the most exemplary and highly respected citizens of that locality and was followed to the grave by a large circle of sorrowing relatives, friends and neighbors. The name of the murderer was Uzza Robbins, and he was living at the time he committed the deed not far from the Potter county line.

He was tried before Hon. Horace Williston, father of the present lawyer Williston, of Tioga county, well known at this bar. The associates were Hons. A. S. Arnold and Joseph Morse. W. A. Williams, Esq., of this borough, was District Attorney at the time, and was assisted in the case by O. J. Hamlin, L. D. Wetmore and N. W. Goodrich. The defence was conducted by C. B. Curtis, S. P. Johnson, C. W. Ellis and I. B. Benson. The case was thus very ably represented on the part of both the prosecution and defence. But the evidence was too strong, and nothing could save poor Robbins.

The *Era* account is especially wide of the mark in its statements and conclusions regarding Sheriff Bard. Those who were present and remember the facts state that nothing could be more absurd than the idea that the Sheriff ever suffered in mind a moment either sleeping or waking because of having done his duty in the matter, or that the performance of his part in the programme hastened his death a moment. He was at the time in very poor health and in the last stages of consumption, and the hanging of Robbins had no more to do with his death than with the rise and fall of the Standard Oil Company.

We have thus indicated the graver blunders of this account. There are no doubt many minor errors that are scarcely worth the trouble of correcting, beside all we are tender hearted and have no desire to exhaust all the wind in the *Era's* high-flown and sensational story. As a matter of interest in this connection we append the official record of the case as copied from the docket in the Prothonotary's office, condensed in some unimportant particulars:

COM'TH OF PENNA. vs. UZZA ROBBINS. } No. 17 Oct. T. 1849

Complaint of Ephraim Green, before J. W. Bellows, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for McKean county, charging the defendant with administering poison to his wife Weltha Robbins, with intent to destroy her life. Defendant brought Aug. 7, 1849, by Ralph Bovier, constable. Continued to 9th. Ten witnesses sworn for Commonwealth. 1849, Aug. 9th, defendant committed. 1849, Aug. 18. Grand Jury return true bill for murder against the said Uzza Robbins, which was duly certified to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the said county of McKean. January 14, 1850, court of Oyer and Terminer called. Present, Hon. Horace Williston, President, and A. S. Arnold and Joseph Morse, his associates, attorneys Williams, Goodrich, Wetmore, Hamlin, Benson, Ellis, Curtis and Johnson. The Court House being considered unsafe, adjourned to the Methodist Meeting House, in Smethport, Tuesday, January 15, Court called.—Present, the Bench and bar as before. Prisoner arraigned. Plea—Not Guilty, and puts himself upon God and his country. A jury of the county called, to wit: Thornton Barrett, Jr., Salmon M. Rose, Amor Chandler, Foster Downey, Abijah Knapp, Thos. McManus, William Dennison, Zera R. Tubbs, Ransom Larrabee, Nelson Medbery, Charles R. Burdick, and Calvin Howard. Joseph Barnes, constable of Sergeant township and Philo Ackley, of Bradford township, sworn to attend the jury. Case opened on the part of the Commonwealth by W. A. Williams, Esq., and progressed till 9:30 p.m. January 16, taking of testimony continued till 9:45 p.m. January 17, testimony continued and closed at 4 p.m., when L. D. Wetmore addressed the jury on the part of the Commonwealth. Then C. W. Ellis followed on the part of the defense and court adjourned at 9 p.m.—January 18, N. W. Goodrich addressed the jury on the part of the Commonwealth. He was followed by C. B. Curtis and S. P. Johnson on the part of the defense, and court adjourned at 9:45 p.m. January 19. O. J. Hamlin addressed the jury on the part of the Commonwealth, after which Hon. H. Williston delivered his charge to the jury. At 5 o'clock p.m. the jury returned into court and say that they find the defendant, Uzza Robbins, guilty of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as indicted.

Thereupon Uzza Robbins, the prisoner at the bar, having been asked by the Court if he had anything to allege or say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, said he had nothing to allege or say. The prisoner Uzza Robbins, being before the Court to receive sentence, the Court pronounced the following sentence, to wit: "The sentence of the Court is that you, Uzza Robbins, be taken hence to the jail of McKean county, thence to the place of execution within the walls or yard of said jail, and that you be there hanged by the neck till you be dead. And may God —" [The clerk was so overcome by his emotions that he could not finish writing the sentence, and it has ever remained unfinished.—Ed.] Prisoner remanded to jail, and at 6 o'clock p. m. court adjourned.

R. CHADWICK,
Clk Court of Oyer & Terminer, &c.

1850, Aug. 30. Oath of E. Bard, Sheriff, filed, that he had executed Uzza Robbins, pursuant to the warrant of the Governor.

NOTES FROM THE FRONT.

Cole Creek and Rixford.

The Johnson, Hyde & Rich well on the eastern Rew farm reached the sand Monday afternoon between four and five o'clock after bouncing the drill 1765 feet. Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock they were forty-five feet in the sand and the hole did not contain one foot of oil. A small quantity of gas was issuing from the hole. It is claimed a heavy vein of mud was found on top of the sand which has plastered the sides up so that the oil can not escape; this however, is a forlorn hope. The sand is the same as found in the Sawyer & Bolle and Geary wells but is not so thick, only fifteen feet of prime rock having been found in the third, fourth and fifths bits, the balance being largely intermingled with slate. It is the opinion of those who visited the well, and the owners have about come to the same conclusion, that it is a duster. This venture is seventy-five rods north and east of the Sawyer & Bolle well, and 480 rods west of the Geary well.—*Era* of Wednesday.

Haskill & Davis well No. 2, on the Bingham lands, struck the sand last Thursday evening at a depth of 1500 feet. When they were ten feet in the sand she began to spout at a fearful rate, and in two days flowed 700 barrels. Lower down they struck a big gas vein, which made it almost impossible to lower the bailer. No. 3 on the same lease is doing about 100 barrels. No. 4 rig is completed.

Mullin & Wilbur have commenced their No. 1 on the Carl Wright purchase.

McKinney & Co. having secured a lease on the Brown farm, will commence operations at once.

The latest from the Johnson, Hyde & Rich well, on the eastern Rew farm, is that it will be made about a ten barrel well.

The Geary well No. 1 is doing about 75 barrels per day. The boiler has been removed to No. 2 preparatory to drilling.

Strait & Co., on the Vincent farm, are down over 500 feet. This well is located about 100 rods south and west of the Geary well, on the mythical twenty-two and a half degree line, and its progress is watched with great interest in the hope that it will prove something. The same company are also building two rigs.

Anderson, Otis & Co., No. 1, on the Hamlin, is doing 40 barrels.

Youngstown Oil Co., on the Wheeler lands, have No. 1 down 1500 feet.

Summer, Pratt & Filkins are building rigs No. 3 and No. 4, on the Hamlin tract.

McKeown & Hays, on their purchase of the Bingham lands, torpedoed No. 6 Tuesday, and it shows up for a good well. No. 7 is in the sand.

Duke & Harris' well, on their purchase of the Bingham lands, was torpedoed last week, and is doing 100 barrels. The pipe lines made connections Tuesday.

Painter Bros. tubed their well on the Bingham lands, Monday, with 2-inch tubing. The production has been increased but very little and the well is doing about 20 barrels.

Producers having gushers in Doe Hollow, are loud in their complaints against the United Pipe Lines, for not being able to run their oil in sufficient quantities to prevent a loss.

The Monopoly's Profit.

From the Bradford *Blaze.*

The amount of profit made by the Standard Oil Company on refining a barrel of crude is not generally known. We now propose to give a few figures showing how the monopoly makes its immense income. It has long been a matter of surprise how a mere association of refiners, without any legal union could hold together. They are held together by bonds which to them are stronger than law—"by the cohesive power of plunder." The monopoly makes consumers pay dearly for the oil which it extorts from producers for a trifle. The following are within reasonable limits the figures showing; first, what it costs the Standard to buy, ship and refine a barrel of crude oil; second what the Standard actually receives for refining and handling that barrel of crude.

A barrel of crude costs	$0 70
Pipage	[illegible]
Railroad freight deducting rebate	[illegible]
Proportion of barrel holding refined product	15
Total cost of buying, shipping, refining and encasing a barrel of crude oil	$1 21

A barrel of crude yields 30 gallons of refined of the following grades and values at present prices:

4 gallons 150 deg. fire test, @ 32cts	$1 28
9 " 120 " " @ 18cts	1 62
15 " 110 " " @ 9cts	1 35
Benzine	15
Tar residuum	25
Total income from refined products of one barrel of crude	$4 61
Total cost of the same	$1 23
Net profit of the Standard for refining one barrel of crude	[illegible]

As a general thing producers knew that a barrel of crude yields 30 gallons of refined, but seeing the refined market quoted daily at 9 cts. per gallon which represents only 110 fire test oil, they supposed that the Standard sold all the refined at 9 cts. and therefore had not such a large margin of profit. It will startle hundreds of our readers to-day to learn that 20 per cent. of the refined is sold in the markets of the west at 23 cts. per gallon and 30 per cent. at 13 cts. per gallon, and the remainder is sold for shipment to Europe and elsewhere at 9 cts. per gallon.

The Musical Institute.

The Musical Institute, under the charge of Prof. M. E. Peck, of Olean, now in session in the place, promises to prove a great success. The class numbers fifty members at this date, and all express themselves as well pleased with the instruction thus far. The Institute will close with a grand concert next week Friday evening, May 2nd. All those wishing to take part in the Grand Concert can join next week.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever,"

That "thing of beauty" is *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* and in every household where *tried*, it has proven itself a thing of "joy" that will last "forever." It has *permanently* cured that beautiful young daughter whom you thought a victim of that disease, *Consumption.* Price per bottle, 50 cents; sample bottles, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. 25-4t.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease

Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price, 50 cents per box; sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist. 20-4t.

Why "We Do it."

We offer you PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND because we *know* it will *cure* you. We are tired of seeing that sad, dispirited air, tired of seeing you suffer so when you have only to use the Compound to find speedy relief. We know that this disease, Dyspepsia, unless cured, may continue for years, embittering your life and leading to an early decline.—Then secure the Compound and be once more restored to life and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottle, 15 cents. sold by A. B. Armstrong. 20-4t

"In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Love."

Rather, he should turn his fancy to the thought of how best to cleanse his blood and brace up his enfeebled system for the summer's campaign. He should be using PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, the greatest medicine of the age. Price, $1,00 per bottle; sample bottles, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport. 20-4t

REJECTED—BREATH TOO BAD.

Many an anxious swain has been rejected on account of eruptions, pimples or moth on his face, who might have succeeded if he had first purified his blood with Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey for coughs and Golden Relief for pain.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
15-26 eow26t.

LEGAL.

In Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Reuben Painter, of McKean county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 3d day of June, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, Erie, Pennsylvania, to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
22-w2 S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

Financial Statements.

Statement of the Road Funds of Hamlin township for the year 1878:

Total valuation of Hamlin Township	$86,797 00
Tax levied for the year 1878	867 97
Orders drawn, year 1878	405 00
Back taxes paid over from 1876 and 1877	246 42

Statement of the Poor Funds of Hamlin township for the year 1878—levy of 4 mills on the dollar: $48,794 80

Orders drawn on the unseated duplicate for the year 1878	100 00
Moneys expended	96 83

C. E. BURLINGAME, J. F. GALLUP, WM. HAFFNER. } Auditors

Statement of the accounts of the officers of Sergeant township:

J. H. Tate, Supervisor for 1878,	DR	
To balance April 8, 1878	$ 105 34	
To his part of duplicate for '78	181 10	$286 44
	CR	
By personal services 10½ days	21 00	
am't paid Town Treasurer	105 34	
Exonerations on duplicate	16 16	
balance due township	143 94	286 44
L. Steinhauer, Supervisor, 1878	DR	
To his part of tax duplicate	93 26	
Orders rec'd of Town Treas.	675 00	
Balance due Steinhauer	42 66	810 92
	CR	
By discount paid on 1877—orders	94 31	
am't paid for work on roads	716 61	810 92
L. Boyer, Treas. of Road Fund	DR	
To orders rec'd of Co. Com'rs	678 00	
balance draft	533 77	
rec'd of J.H. Tate, (Superv'r)	105 34	1318 11
	CR	
By am't of orders paid	611 34	
p'd bal F. Mark's judgm't	152 91	
4 per cent. com. on $974 25	38 98	
Bal. in hands of Treasurer	509 62	1318 11
J. H. Tate and L. Steinhauer, supervisors, acting as Poormasters, for '78	CR	
By am't p'd expenditures of Geo. Brown (Lunatic)	201 37	
Expenditures of G. & R Quigley	211 18	
" A. A. Metcalf	147 91	
" Tramps	9 30	
Temporary relief John Seland	[illegible]	
" " Robt. Griffith	17 30	
Funeral expenses Ed. Williams	15 00	
Paid H. L. Wilson, Stationery	60	
Cash paid Town Treasurer	4 61	[illegible]
	DR	
To orders drawn on acct above expenses	653 74	
cash rec'd effects of Ed. Williams	5 61	659 35
L. Boyer, Town Treas. of Poor Fund	DR	
To cash rec'd of Shoemaker, Col	114 67	
" " Co. Com'rs	400 00	
" Bal. draft "	21 21	
" of J. H. Tate, Superv'r	4 61	
Balance due Treasurer	16 81	551 72
	CR	
By amount of orders paid	551 61	
2 per cent com. on same	16 07	551 72

Statement of Sergeant township Poor Fund

Assessed valuation of Tw'p	116,473 00	
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding orders	272 44	
Due Western Penna. Hospital	112 10	
Total indebtedness of township		$385 44

J. R. Shoemaker,
Edward Torrey,
Jacob Hafner
Auditors.

Attest:
H. L. Wilson Clerk [illegible]

Notice.

In re. the application to have the sentence of Andrew Tracy, who was tried and convicted at the February term of court, commuted to imprisonment for life:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons, on or about the 6th of May next, for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.
RICHMOND, CURTIS & McSWEENY,
25-w1

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the MINER Steam Book and Blank Printing House

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrators Notice.

Letters of Administration of the estate of James M. Burkholder, late of Bradford city, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to John D. Burkholder, of Haymaker township, same county, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JOHN D. BURKHOLDER,
Administrator.
Haymaker, April 17, 1879.—6t

SMETHPORT ACADEMY.

The undersigned will open a Select School on the 28th of April, 1879. The course of instruction will be suited to all classes. A NORMAL CLASS, for the benefit of those who wish to prepare for teaching, will be organized in connection with the school. Tuition per term of ten weeks, for the common branches, $5; pupils reading in Third reader and under, $2.50, $1.00 extra for each of the higher branches. All desiring to attend will please make application before the opening of the term.
H. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
Smethport, April 2, 1879.—20-4w

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound.

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the box or THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.
A. REILLY, Proprietor.
Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. } 16-a11

NEW MEAT MARKET
AND
General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages,
Salt meats, Corned Beef,
Lard, Oysters, Chickens
&c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.
J. H. SOWERS.

L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport
May 20th and 21st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK, is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss*

Before Taking

After Taking

of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.
☞ Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere 15-4y

Miscellaneous Cards.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give aid and information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1878. 1

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn'a, Feb'y 28, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
(v16-n14 tf.) Agent of the Trustees.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $12 and upwards.

Double Harness, - $26 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.
I. S. GLEASON.
Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879.

Music.

If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting,
The appetite may sicken, and so die.
That strain again; it had a dying fall;
O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing, and giving odor.
—*Shakspeare.*

ALL SORTS.

Holman Hunt's picture of "The Shadow of the Cross" recently sold for $7,612. The artist painted it in the Holy Land.

Dave Smith was going down Broadway with an umbrella marked "Stolen from D. Smith." "*There,*" said a man in front of the St. Nicholas. "I always thought that fellow looked like a thief.

It is said that the pain caused by the sting of a horse-fly may be instantly alleviated, and the swelling which often accompanies it speedily reduced, by simply rubbing the injured part with the juice of an onion.

A base, ignoble brute of Oil City says that when he sees a woman neither fat nor fair, but forty, with a cardinal red plume on her hat, it suggests to him a life-and-death struggle between nature and art, with art on top, by a large majority.

Piute Indian custom makes the squaw property, as much as a pony or a blanket, and the right of the husband to kill his wife is never disputed. The authorities never interfere with tribal customs and regulations of the Piutes.

There should be a large stencil plate for marking meal bags, grain sacks and similar articles, and a smaller rubber stamp for printing the owner's name on hoes, shovels, rakes and the many small tools which are often lent, often used away from home, and consequently liable to be lost or stolen.

The chinese think that the inventor of ink was one of the greatest men that ever lived; that he enjoys a blessed immortality, and is charged with keeping an account of the manner in which all ink is used here below, and for every abuse of it he records a black mark against the offender.

The population of Richmond Va., has doubled since the war, and her manufactories now number 361. The sales in 1876 reached the sum of $22,424,800, her wheat and corn mills producing $2,857,000, her forty-one tobacco factories $12,038,300, and her iron work $2,032,780.

A Detroit boy stood an umbrella with a cord tied to it, in a public door-way. Eleven persons thought that umbrella was theirs, and carried it with them the length of the string. They then suddenly dropped it, and went off without once looking back or stopping to pick it up again.

In that paradise of Kentucky, the blue grass region, famous for its racing horses, its whisky, and its beautiful maidens, real estate prices have touched hard pan. The Lexington *Press* says that at no time in twenty-five years has land been so cheap. Sixty dollars to ninety dollars an acre is the price for farms really worth from $100 to $150 an acre.

Some years ago a foreign painter who had a quarrel with Mr. Hope, of Deepdene, England, son of the head of the great house of Hope & Co., revenged himself by exhibiting a picture at an exhibition called "Beauty and the Beast"—the beast being a striking likeness of Mr., and "Beauty", of Mrs. Hope. A friend cut the figure out of the picture and the painter brought an action for damages. Verdict—the value of the canvas.

In view of the fact that from its superiority, American leather, especially sole leather, is finding its way into Germany, and looking to enlargment of the market, which, with proper enterprise on the part of our manufacturers, might be extensive and profitable, the United States consul at Berlin proposes the holding of a national exhibition for leather and its manufactures. It is thought that such a step would be of great benefit to American manufacturers of leather, and should the proposition be adopted the exhibition would occur at Berlin early in the Fall.

According to Dr. Voelcker, 2,000 pounds of farmyard manure, composed of horse, pig and cow dung, about 14 days old, contain 24 pounds of soluble silica, 15.6 pounds of ammonia, 13.7 pounds of phosphate of lime, 23.7 pounds of lime, 3.1 pounds of magnesia, 13.5 pounds of potash, 1.7 pounds of soda, six-tenths pounds of common salt, 2.3 pounds of sulphuric acid, 1823.6 pounds of water and 670 pounds of woody fibre.

Catnip is one of the most reliable of honey producing plants. The seed should be sown very thick, in March, on good garden soil. Plants blossom the first season, but it requires two years to give them full bloom. In the fall, cover the plants slightly with rubbish, to prevent the frost from throwing them out of the ground. In the spring, set the plants out 3½ ft. apart each way, and cultivate like corn. The seed is worth about $2 per pound.

Educational statistics show 250,000 teachers in all the various grades and classes of schools in the United States. The whole number of schools is about 150,000 and the number of pupils who annually attend them is about 8,500,000. The total school population is 15,000,000; leaving a balance of 6,500,000 that do not attend school at all. What an immense number of recruits coming on to swell the vast army of ignorance, already nearly 6,000,000 strong!

The Siberian newspapers complain of the large numbers of convicts sent to their country. The chief population of the towns belong to that objectionable class. Political convicts, however, are said to be a valuable acquisition. On the low lands, on the other hand, there are many villages in which the number of the convicts distributed over the settlement does not exceed one per cent of the whole population. Still the villages are much afflicted with a vagabond element of thieves who have run away from their stations. It is dangerous to approach them, since, usually some of the peasants in the village are in close connection with them and harbor them, or, if that is not possible, pass them on to another village.

A Valuable Oak.

The Monarch Oak, the largest in Herefordshire, was sold the other day by auction. The reason for cutting down this king of the forest was because it has been three times struck by lightning within the last seven years, but though those repeated attacks have shattered a great part of its top, it still contains upward of 1,000 cubic feet of timber, and its girth is sixty-six feet. With this tree two smaller Oaks were included (one of them a dead tree), and the three together realized the reserve price of £200.

How He Startled Her.

A whoop-bang sort of a boy, with feet as broad and flat as a pie-tin trotted along the Central Market yesterday till he reached a stall kept by a single woman about thirty years old. Halting there, he yelled out:

"Say! say! Your little boy has been run over and killed up by the City Hall."

"Oh! oh! Heavens—oh! oh—!" she screamed as she made a dive under the counter, came up on the outside, and started to follow the boy. After going ten feet she halted, looked very foolish a l of a sudden, and remarked:

"What a goose I am! Why, I ain't even married!"

The Gossamer Spider.

Spider's thread may often be observed floating in the air, and stretched across a road or brook. It is produced by the gossamer spider; for, having no wings wherewith to fly, nor the power of darting, like some other insects, a considerable distance, this little creature is enabled to form a balloon, with which it can rise to a great height. In this aerial navigation, the little creature floats with its back downward, and its legs folded; and thus reposing at its ease, up-borne by streamers of silken threads, it commits itself to the upper air. One naturalist states that when he ascended a high tower he saw these insects above him!

Measuring Eternity.

They were two very nice old ladies, says the Springfield Republican, in good and regular standing in the orthodox church. They prided themselves on the doctrines of the fathers, and they were talking of the current topic of the Indian Orchard Council; mourning the falling from grace of good Deacon Merriam's son, but comforting them with the stalwart backbone of their young pastor on the trial. Coming down to the main topic one says: "About this eternal punishment—how long do you s'pose it really lasts?" "Well," said the other, "a plaguey long while; at least a thousand years, I s'pose." "A thousand years," reflectively responded the second, "well, that's a good deal better than nothing!"

Florida Lizards.

During a sojourn in Waldo, Florida, Mr. Henry Gillman has studied the characters and habits of a great variety of Lizards, and in a brief communication to the American Naturalist states some of the results of his observations. One point which he has been enabled to determine is the possession, by the lizards of Florida, of the power of chameleonization, or of changing color. He states positively that the lizards of Florida possess this power in a remarkable degree. Thus, he has seen a small, yellowish-brown lizard on quitting the ground instantly assume the dull grey hue of a weather-beaten fence rail, along which it glided. Passing over some olive tinted foliage it next adopted that color, which was succeeded by a bright green as the animal reached and rested under the grass and leaves of like shade. The original yellowish-brown was again assumed on the lizard returning to the ground. Each of these changes was almost instantaneous, and the entire series could not have occupied more than one-quarter of a minute of time.

Spiders.

What is the reason for the intense disgust shown by many persons for the innocent spider? They are generally not only harmless but very useful, in destroying many kinds of troublesome insects.

Some species show great skill in building. They hollow out cells; they bore galleries; they make vaults; they build, as it were, bridges; they construct entrances to their habitations. They even adapt doors to these entrances which work beautifully on a hinge. On looking within, we find extreme neatness. The soil in which these dwellings are found may be humid, but no water can enter them. The walls are nicely covered with a tapestry of silk, having the lustre of satin, and of a dazzling whiteness.

Another spider chooses a kind of red earth about three inches deep. The wall of the tube is covered with a kind of smooth mortar. This coat is very thin and soft to the touch; but before the spider makes it, she covers the earthy plaster-work with a coarse web, on which she glues her silken tapestry.

A Trout That Carried a Ticket.

The remark of Prof. Agassiz that no man knew whether the huge trout caught in the lakes "were ten or two hundred years old," prompted some enterprising men several years ago to try and find out how fast a trout grows. To get some light on the question, Mr. Page conceived an ingenious device which he at once proceeded to put into execution. Platinum wire was obtained, cut into one and a half inch lengths, flattened at one end, and various numbers were stamped on the surface from 1 to 4, also the numbers 70, 71, 72, to denote the year. As trout were captured they were weighed, one of these tags was passed through the skin just under the adipose fin, and securely twisted, and then the fish was liberated. In the course of two or three years named, a large number of trout were thus labelled. Of course the chances that any of them would be caught seemed infinitesimally small, yet in 1873 one of them reported. In June of that year, Mr. Thomas Moran, the artist, captured a fine, vigorous trout, weighing 2½ pounds. Upon taking him from the landing net the platinum tag flashed in the sunlight. Upon examination, the mark "4—71," was discovered, thus establishing the curious fact that this fish had gained 1½ pounds in two years.

Nature's Sermons.

Nature is emblematical to man. The autumn leaves fall, but are not lost. *They die, but are not annihilated.* The leaves decay, but the bud is a promise of renovation. Black clouds in the sky lower, but sunshine dispels them. The bright star sets in the western horizon, but again rises in the east. Night comes on, but day succeeds it. Winter steals on apace, but spring comes after. The song of the birds has ceased, but to be renewed.

Sunshine and shower, heat and cold, summer and winter, *decay and renovation*—all nature—speak to man in varied tones, gentle or stern, but he seldom understands her language.

Nature says to man, "You fall like the leaf, but you are not lost. You die, but you are not annihilated. You decay, but a germ of after life is in you. Shadows, like clouds, cross your path, but brighter days, like sunshine, will succeed. Your star appears to be extinguished, or set forever, but it reappears in another direction. When your night comes on it is not eternal, but day will reappear. Your ice-bound winter (fit emblem of despair) soon brings spring, the emblem of hope. Your pleasures, like the migratory birds, at times seem all to have departed; but never mind, they will some day come back and renew their way. F. J. B.

The Northern Lights.

The Finland observations of northern lights in the years 1846-1855, numbering 1,100, have recently been compared by M. Fritz, in the Wochenschrift fur Astronomie, with auroral phenomena of the same period in all other regions. This comparison leads to results which are interesting as bearing on the theory of the phenomenon. The table shows that of 2,035 days of the months August to April, on which northern lights were seen, 1,107 days were days of northern light for Finland. On 794 days northern lights were visible simultaneously in America, and mostly also in Europe; on 101 days only in Europe, and on 212 days only in Finland. They were on 958 days visible in Europe and America, and not visible in Finland. The conclusion is thus reached that a large portion of the polar lights have no very great extension, or that the causes producing them must often be of a very local nature, while in another portion of the phenomena the regions of simultaneous appearance are very considerable. The number of those phenomena which are limited to Finland is very small. With the increase of frequency of the phenomena, at the time of maximum, their number observed in Finland and America on the same day increases; while those observed in Finland and only in Europe, or those in Finland only, decrease. These relations correspond to the known law, that with the frequency the intensity and extent of the polar lights also increase.

Domestic Recipes.

Crust for Meat-Pies.—One quart of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of good firm lard well chopped in, two and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda, wet with a very little hot water and mixed in with the milk; two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, sifted into the dry flour; little salt; work quickly, and not make very stiff.

Chicken Jelly.—Boil a pair of chickens until you can pull the meat from the bones; remove all the meat, and allow the bones to boil half an hour longer; stand this in a cool place and it will become jellied; the next day cut the meat into small pieces, melt the jelly and throw it in; then add two tablespoons of Worcestershire sauce, two of walnut sauce, one tablespoon of salt, a pinch of powdered mace, cloves, and allspice; slice ten hard-boiled eggs and two lemons, line a large bowl, or form, with these slices, then pour in the mixture, and let it stand in a cool place (but not to freeze). The water should just cover the chickens when put to boil. This is a very ornamental dish, and keeps for a long time.

Chester Muffins (excellent.)—Four quarts flour, teacup sugar, teacup butter, cup yeast, four eggs, little salt, two quarts sweet milk. Let rise all night.

Bread Dumplings.—Soak some bread crumbs in milk or water; mix an egg with it, and a little flour, till quite thick; then drop in stewing veal or soup, or stewing chickens. Soon as rise they are done.

Cream Jelly Cake.—Two eggs and the white of one, one cup sugar, three tablespoons of melted butter, four tablespoons of sweet milk, one teaspoon even full of soda, one and one-half cups sifted flour. Bake in sheets as for jelly cake.

Cream Jelly for Cake.—One cup sweet milk, one tablespoon corn starch, one tablespoon sugar and the yolk of one egg. Boil the milk and thicken with the starch; then add the egg and sugar, and when cool flavor with lemon extract. Spread between the layers of cake as for jelly cake.

Hickory-Nut Cake.—Two cups of sugar; three-fourths of a cup of butter; the beaten whites of six eggs; three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk; three cups of flour, in which mix thoroughly three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one pint of chopped hickory-nut meats.

France, after a long indifference to Indian corn, is now awakening to its value as food for horses, in lieu of the more expensive wheat and barley. Several horse railway companies in Havre feed their animals on their corn, coarsely ground and mingled with chopped straw and hay, and a small proportion of roots. Livery stables have also adopted the feed. One stable proprietor, who controls 150 horses, states that he saved 35,000 francs ($7,000) last year by using Indian corn. The example of Havre is gradually being followed elsewhere. Europeans are slow to change their customs.

"Is this a foreign country?" asks an exchange. "Russian leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts, English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Parian art work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havana cigars are rolled out by the millions in Chicago."

What Hair Indicates.

"Eyes, mouth, chin and nose all contribute to indicate the character of their owners, and now somebody finds that the hair has a similar use. Straight, linky, stringy-looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice. Curly hair denotes a quick temper. Frizzly hair set on one's head as if each individual hair were ready to fight its neighbor, denotes coarseness. Black hair denotes courage, especially when one is cornered, with a wonderful degree of pertinacity and a disposition to hang on until whatever is undertaken be accomplished; also a strong predisposition to revenge wrongs and insults real or fancied. Brown hair denotes a fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, and reliability of friendship, in proportion as the hair is fine. Very fine hair indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness of others. Persons with fine light brown or auburn hair, inclined to curl or friz, are quick tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge. Light brown hair inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and a disposition to do something mean by a friend when that friend can no longer be used to advantage. By remembering these items quite an amusing parlor game of fortune telling may be instituted.

Bulgarian Funerals.

On the front of the wagon rode the priest, carrying in his hands a aserisly made of clay; and behind sat one of the relatives. It was followed by a small crowd of about 20 or 30 mourners, mostly women, wearing gowns of coarse homespun cloth, colored aprons, and handkerchiefs on their heads, being the usual costume of the country. Arriving at the ruins of the battered and destroyed church of St. George, the procession stopped, and the mourners crossed themselves, while the priest scattered incense on all sides. The corpse, which was wrapped in a colored blanket, the face only being exposed, was carried into the church, placed before the altar, and laid feet eastward in the blanket, the head being supported by a pillow. The body was clad in gold-braided bridal costume, a handkerchief on the head, shoes and stockings on the feet, and a gold chain around the neck. On the breast was placed a lighted, triple-branched wax-taper, and bunches of flowers were also laid on the breast and placed in the hand. A small oil lamp was burning near the head. A loaf of bread on a plate, a pan of boiled wheat, and a dish of honey were set near the corpse. The mourners, and a congregation to the number of about fifty, mostly women, each held a lighted taper, as did also the two officiating priests and the clerks.

Glucose, or Grape Sugar.

The manufacture of glucose or grape sugar from corn, is becoming an important industry in parts of the west. Mr. Blatz, of Milwaukee, recently delivered a lecture before the Natural History Society of that city, in which he speaks of the uses which glucose serves in various manufactures. He stated that brewers availed themselves of the substance when their malt failed to contain the necessary percentage of saccharine matter, and that this addition really improved the beer.

He also stated that the use of glucose had been resorted to by confectioners. Sugar commanded from 10 to 11 cents a pound—grape sugar but 5 cents a pound—and hence the utilization of the latter. These candies, though not so sweet, were really less injurious to the system than those composed entirely of sugar. The use of glucose would become more general among confectioners as soon as they acquired the art of preventing the candies from assuming a gummy surface. Unless the proportions of grape sugar and trade sugar were carefully studied the glucose would preponderate and cause the candies to lose shape and become soft, gummy masses.

The speaker had experimented and found this new factor in the industrial arts an excellent substitute for yeast, or, rather, a valuable agent in connection with yeast.

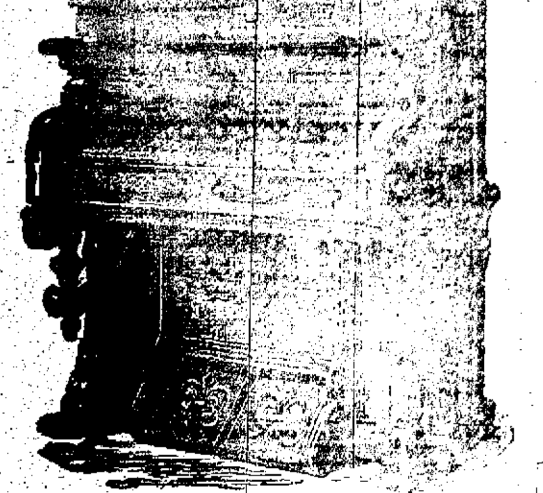
The general supposition that the sulphuric acid used in the process of conversion affected the glucose was unwarranted. All his tests with litmus papers had failed to reveal the presence of acid in the material.

Brain work, and that of the clearest kind, comes into profitable play quite as well on the farm as anywhere else. Look ahead, get a just view of the position; have plowing, sowing, harvesting, and selling all done at the proper time. Never hurry, but always drive work ahead. Know in the evening what you intend to do next day. Have your rainy day and your clear day occupation designed before hand. Always bring into requisition the full means for compassing the desired ends. In short, study and understand your business, and you will enjoy it, and thrive at it.

Butter-making, like any other farm work, has too long been considered something that one person can do as well as another; a business that one can take up and follow successfully without first learning the trade; than which, a great mistake is seldom made. With good butter cows, running in good, sweet pasture during the cool, pleasant weather of June or September, almost any one who tries can make a fair article of butter. So might a green landsman steer a ship in fair weather, but it is the storms which make the sailor, as it is the bad weather controlled, and the disagreeable surroundings mastered, which makes the successful butter maker.

Munster is the great butter-producing province of Ireland, Cork being the seat and centre of the trade, especially the foreign, which, from many causes, it entirely monopolizes. Waterford is a great butter-shipping port, while Limerick and Belfast also supply considerable and increasing quantities for the English market. The butter of the three last named towns is better adapted than that of Cork for immediate consumption from its lighter cure, less salt being used in its preparation; whereas the Cork butter, being more heavily salted, can be preserved much longer than the others.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,



BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs
IN THE WORLD!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

In POWER combined with PURITY OF TONE, in DURABILITY and FINISH, these Organs are Unrivaled.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMTEHPORT OMNIBUS LINE

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11:40 a m
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee L've	11.35 a.m	5.20 a.m	
Frisbee	11.40	5.30 †	
Cory's	11.42 *	5.40 †	
Farmers Valley	11.51	5.50 †	
Smethport	12.10	6.06	
Crosby	12.15 *	6.20 *	
Colegrove	12.18	6.25 †	
Hamlin	12.23 *	6.30 *	
Wernwag	12.45 *	6.40 *	
Clermont Arr	1.00	7.05	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont Lve	1.35 p m	7.25 a.m	
Wernwag	1.45 *	7.35 *	
Hamlin	1.48 *	7.55 †	
Colegrove	1.55	8.00 †	
Crosby	2.00 *	8.04 †	
Smethport	2.14	8.30	
Farmers Valley	2.25	8.43	
Cory's	2.33 *	[illegible]	
Frisbee	2.40	9.05	
Larrabee Arr	2.50	9.15	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

R. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—*Arriving at* Ebenezer, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35 Aurora, 8.43; Wales, 8.55; Holland, 9.04; Protection, 9.10; Arcade, 9.35; Yorkshire, 9.35; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.58; Ischua, 10.14; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., 10.41; Olean, 10.48; Weston's, 10.55; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.24; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.39; Turtle Point, 11.43; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.13; Keating, 12.30; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15 p.m., at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Elma, 4.43; Jamison's, 4.48; Aurora, 4.56; Wales, 5.07; Holland, 5.18; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 5.59; Franklinville, 6.16; Ischua, 6.35; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.05; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.19; Portville, 7.28; State Line, 7.37; Eldred, 7.42; Larrabees, 7.52; Sartwell, 8.00; Turtle Point, 8.13; Port Allegany, 8.25 p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.45; Sartwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.06; Eldred, 7.18; State Line, 7.28; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 8.00; Erie R'y Junct. 8.05; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.48; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.16; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 11.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.18; Port Allegany, 2.39; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.02; State Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.24 Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.44; Erie R'y Junct., 3.49; Hinsdale, 4.02; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.32; Machias, 4.55; Yorkshire, 5.04; Arcade, 5.13; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.34; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.10; Elma, 6.15; Springbrook, 6.22; Ebenezer, 6.35; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 4.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia......11.55 p. m
" " " Warren......4.05 p. m
" " " Irvineton......5.10 p. m
" " " Corry......6.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie......7.40 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield......7.10 a. m
" " " Warren......7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton......8.00 a. m
" " " Corry......9.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie......10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie......11.30 a. m
" " " Corry......1.05 p. m
" " " Irvineton......2.20 p. m
" " " Warren......2.35 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia......7.00 a. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie......4.10 p. m
" " " Corry......5.55 p. m
" " " Irvineton......7.20 p. m
" " " Warren......7.35 p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield......8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

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BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,
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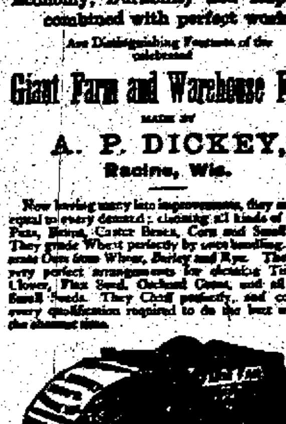

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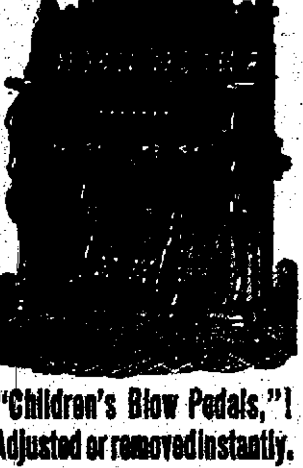

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Barndoor Hinges,
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Bed Casters,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Points,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hose,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Bed, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
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Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops—Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
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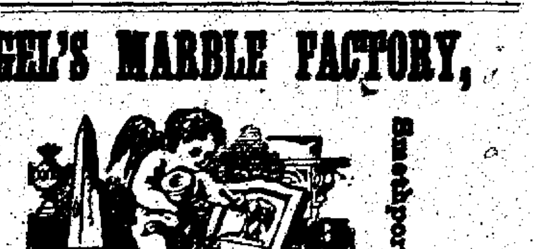

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